

Quarterly National Accounts

First Quarter 2019

Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators on Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) presents quarterly estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2019. Estimates have been worked out using both the production and the expenditure approach, based on latest available data. The production data covering value added at current prices and growth rates over the corresponding period of the previous year by industry group are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and the expenditure components of GDP in Tables 3 and 4. Data in these tables have not been seasonally adjusted, which partly explains the fluctuations in the series (Figure 1).

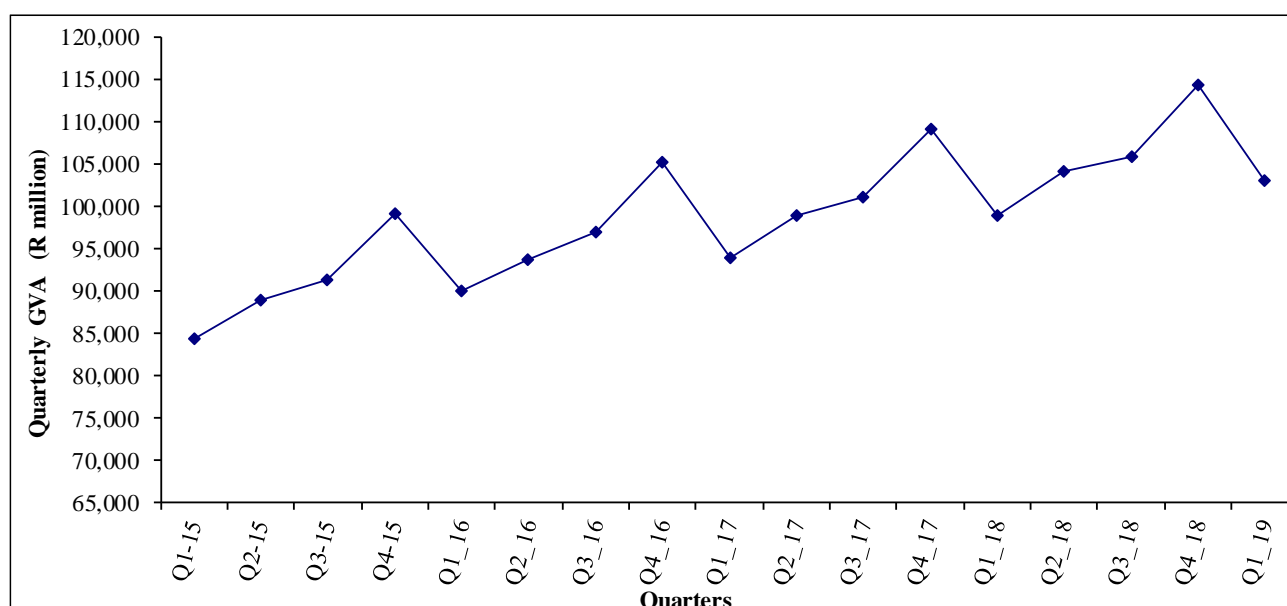
For more meaningful trend analysis, seasonally adjusted estimates of quarterly GDP from the production approach have been worked out. The derived quarter-to-quarter growth rates for first quarter 2013 to the first quarter of 2019, together with some analysis are presented in section 5 of this publication.

Definitions of terminology are given on pages 9 and 10. The data sources and methods used, including the method used for seasonal adjustment are described in the **Annex**.

2. Quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at current prices

Figure 1 shows the quarterly Gross Value Added (GVA) estimates at basic prices for the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2019. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. This pattern clearly indicates seasonality in the data. Thus, in 2018, GVA at current basic prices which stood at R98,933 million in the first quarter, increased to R104,079 million in the second quarter, R105,880 million in the third quarter to peak at R114,383 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R102,955 million in the first quarter of 2019.

Fig 1: Quarterly GVA estimates at current basic prices, Q1 2015 – Q1 2019



The lower GVA figures observed during the first quarters may be due to lower economic activities resulting from temporary closures of firms during the month of January because of New Year festivities. On the other hand, the higher GVA figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Accommodation and food service activities” due to high tourist arrivals, “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

Quarterly data series normally indicate that around 23% of the annual GVA is produced in the first quarters, 25% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 27% in the fourth quarters.

Quarterly GVA at current prices for the first quarter of 2019 is estimated at R102,955 million compared to R114,383 million in the previous quarter and R98,933 million in the corresponding quarter of 2018.

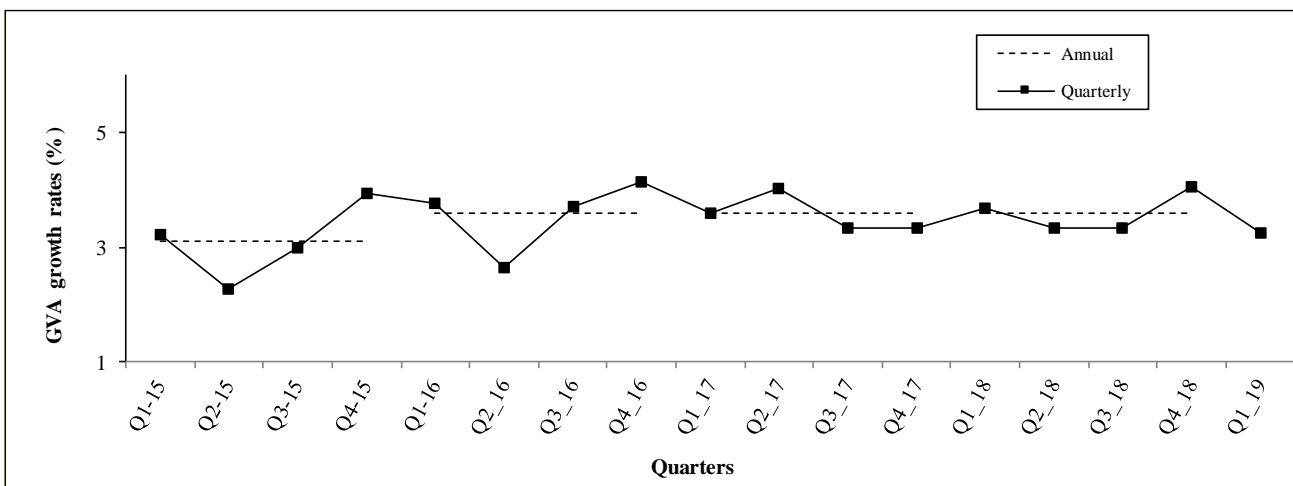
3. Quarterly growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality) – Table 2

3.1 Growth rates, Q₁ 2015 – Q₁ 2019, (year on year change)

Table 2 shows year on year quarterly growth rates by industry group for the period first quarter of 2015 to first quarter of 2019. The rates are based on value added unadjusted for seasonality and represent the percentage change in real value added over the same quarter of the previous year.

Figure 2 shows the year on year quarterly GVA growth rates for the first quarter of 2015 to the first quarter of 2019 and the annual rates for 2015 to 2018. After a growth of 3.1% in 2015, a higher rate of 3.6% was registered from 2016 to 2018. GVA growth rate for 2019 is estimated at 3.6%.

Fig. 2: GVA growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2015 – Q₁ 2019



The quarterly growth rates show that after a slowdown of the economy in the second quarter of 2015, improvement was observed up to the fourth quarter of 2015, followed by declines reaching 2.7% in the second quarter of 2016. Thereafter, improvement was noted with growth rates ranging between 3.3% and 4.1% up to the fourth quarter of 2018. Based on latest data available, growth rate for the first quarter of 2019 is estimated at 3.2%.

3.2 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q₄ 2018

GVA growth for the fourth quarter of 2018 over the corresponding quarter of 2017 has been revised slightly downwards to 4.0% from 4.1% as estimated in March 2019. This is explained by lower growths in “Construction” (9.9% instead of 10.1%), “Information and communication” (5.3% instead of 5.7%) and “Art, entertainment and recreation” (5.4% instead of 5.9%).

3.3 Growth rates, (year-on-year), Q₁ 2019

GVA growth rate for the first quarter of 2019 over the corresponding quarter of 2018 is estimated at 3.2%. Growth was registered in all sectors except in “Accommodation and food service activities”. Growth by industry group was as follows:

“Agriculture, forestry and fishing” further grew by 2.6% after that of 1.7% achieved in the previous quarter. The 2.6% growth is explained by increases of 2.9% and 0.9% in “Other agriculture” and “Sugarcane” respectively.

“Manufacturing” registered a growth of 0.4% lower than that of 2.3% registered in the previous quarter. The growth of 0.4% resulted from growths of 7.5%, 2.1% and 2.6% in “Sugar”, “Food (exc sugar)” and “Other Manufacturing” respectively, partly offset by a contraction of 7.5% in “Textile”.

“Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” registered a higher growth of 4.7% after that of 1.2% observed during the fourth quarter of 2018.

“Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” registered a lower growth of 3.6% compared to 6.5% in the previous quarter.

“Construction” expanded further by 8.7%, after a growth of 9.9% in the previous quarter.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” grew by 3.6%, slightly lower than that observed in the fourth quarter of 2018.

“Transportation and storage” grew by 3.2%, lower than the 3.4% growth registered in the previous quarter.

“Accommodation and food service activities” contracted by 1.1% compared to a growth of 4.2% observed in the previous quarter.

“Information and communication” recorded a growth of 5.7% after that of 5.3% observed in the previous quarter.

“Financial and insurance activities” grew by 5.0%, slightly lower than the 5.2% registered in the previous quarter.

“Real estate activities” maintained same growth of 3.1% as the previous quarter. Growth in real estate activities is mainly driven by changes in ‘Ownership of dwellings’ which grew by 2.9% in the first quarter of 2019, same as that observed in the previous quarter.

“Professional, scientific and technical activities” registered a growth of 5.0% after that of 5.3% achieved in the previous quarter.

“Administrative and support service activities” registered a lower growth of 5.4% compared to the growth of 5.7% in the previous quarter.

“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” grew by 2.6%, lower than the growth of 3.0% registered in the previous quarter.

“Education” registered a low growth of 0.3% compared to 2.8% observed in the previous quarter.

“Human health and social work activities” grew by 3.4% after a higher growth of 5.4% in the fourth quarter of 2018.

“Arts, entertainment and recreation” further grew by 4.4% after that of 5.4% in the previous quarter.

“Other service activities” grew by 3.5%, higher than the rate of 3.3% in the previous quarter.

3.4 Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth, first quarter 2019

The contribution of an industry to GVA growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in GVA and the change in its real value added. From Table A and Figure 3, it is observed that the 3.2% growth in GVA during the first quarter of 2019 was mainly due to:

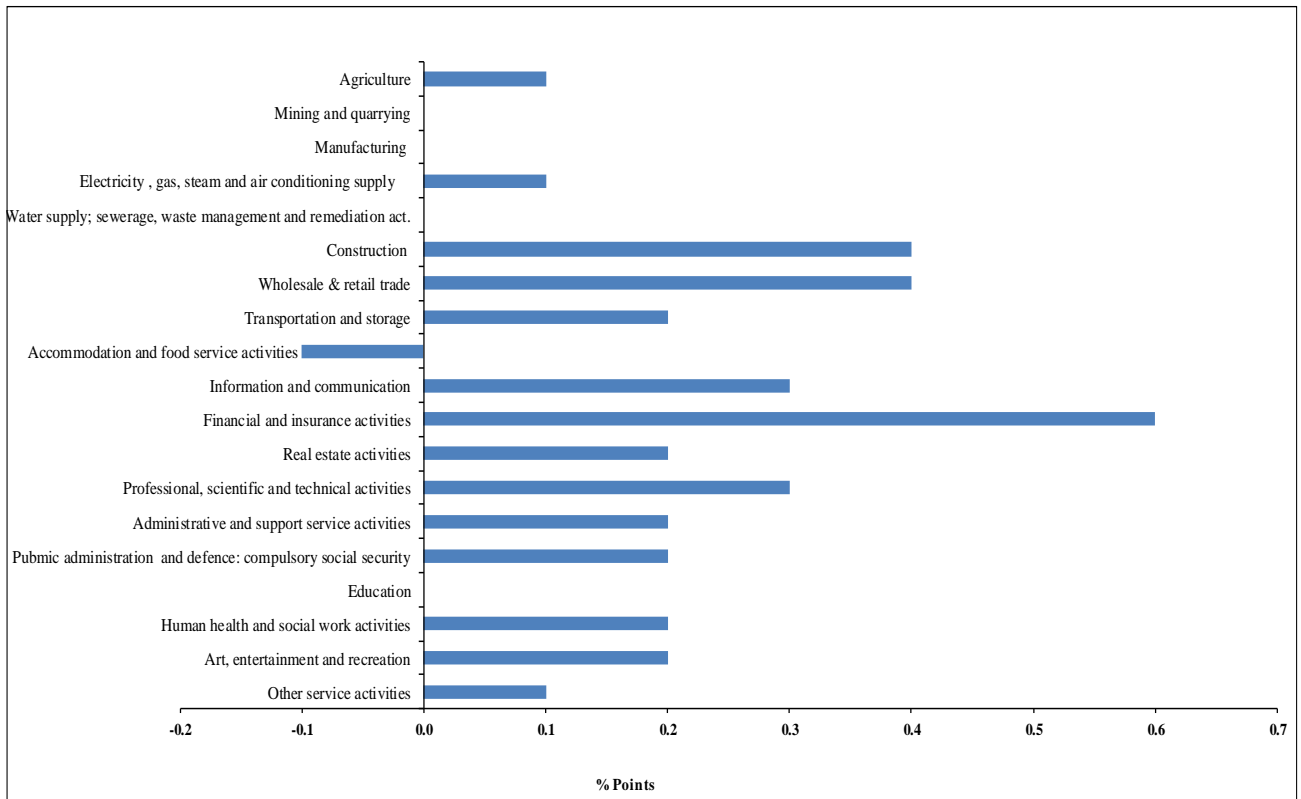
- (i) “Financial and insurance activities” contributing 0.6 percentage point;
- (ii) “Construction” and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” each contributing 0.4 percentage point;
- (iii) “Information and communication” and “Professional, scientific and technical activities” each contributing 0.3 percentage point.

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth (percentage point), Q1 2015 –Q1 2019

Industry	Contribution to GVA growth																
	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Q1 2019
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.0
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Transportation and storage	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Accomodation and food service activities	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.1
Information and communication	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pubmic administration and defence: compulsory social security	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Education	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Human health and social work activities	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Art , entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
GVA at basic prices	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.9	3.8	2.7	3.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.2

Contribution of an industry to the GVA growth is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growth rate

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

Fig 3: Contribution of industry groups to GVA growth, first quarter 2019

4. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

4.1 Quarterly expenditure components at current prices

During the first quarter of 2019, final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R106,245 million, representing 90% of the quarterly GDP at market prices. Final consumption of households estimated at R88,014 million, represented 75% of the quarterly GDP and that of general government, estimated at R18,230 million, 15% of the quarterly GDP (Table 3).

Analysis of quarterly data shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. In 2018, it is noted that household consumption expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 28% of the yearly total compared to 23% in the first quarter, 24% in the second quarter and 25% in the third quarter.

Prior to 2014, “Exports of goods” were highest during the fourth quarters. However, this seasonal pattern is not that obvious in following years. “Exports of services” which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers are normally highest during the first and fourth quarters.

Imports of goods are highest in the fourth quarters, mainly explained by high consumption at the end of the year. Import of services are generally highest in the fourth quarters.

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF).

4.2 Growth rates (year-on-year) of expenditure components, Q1 2019

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure in real terms increased by 3.2% in the first quarter of 2019 when compared to the corresponding quarter of 2018 (Table 4). Final consumption expenditure of households grew by 3.3% while that of general government grew by 2.5%.

Investment (Gross fixed capital formation) further grew by 8.3% after that of 18.6% observed in the fourth quarter of 2018. The 8.3% growth in the first quarter of 2019 resulted from growths of 9.2% and 6.4% in “Building and construction work” and “Machinery and equipment” respectively.

The 9.2% growth in “Building and construction work” is the result of the following growths: “Residential building” (12.6%), “Non-residential building” (7.3%) and “Other construction work” (5.8%).

The growth of 6.4% in “Machinery and equipment” resulted from the following increases: “Passenger car” (6.2%), “Other transport equipment” (21.9%), and “Other machinery and equipment” (4.2%).

Exports of goods and services contracted by 3.1% compared to 8.5% growth in the previous quarter. The contraction is due to a decline of 8.3% in exports of services, partly offset by an increase of 5.1% exports of goods.

Imports of goods and services grew by 10.1%, much higher than the 3.4% growth in the previous quarter. The growth of 10.1% is due to growths of 11.7% in imports of goods and 6.2% in imports of services.

5. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GVA

Table B and Figure 4 show the year-on-year quarterly GVA growth rates based on unadjusted data and the quarter-to-quarter growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for first quarter of 2013 to first quarter of 2019.

As indicated earlier, while the year-on-year growth rates can be used to analyse trends, the quarter to quarter growth rates provide a more meaningful trend analysis with the advantage of being able to detect trend changes much earlier. For example, the year-on-year growth rates show a turning point in the fourth quarter of 2014; however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the first quarter of 2014.

Seasonally adjusted data show that the quarter to quarter GVA growth rate was 0.1% in the first quarter of 2019 after a growth of 1.7% in the previous quarter.

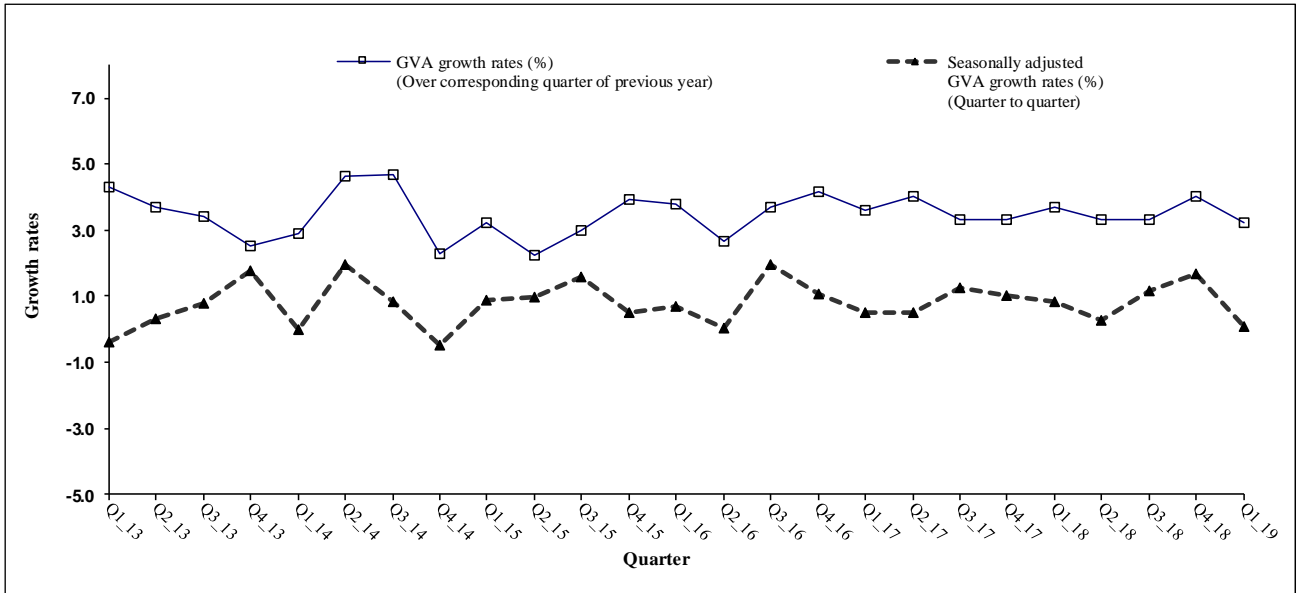
Users may consult the website of Statistics Mauritius (<http://statsmauritius.govmu.org>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

Table B: Quarterly GVA growth rates ¹, Q₁ 2013 – Q₁ 2019

Quarter	GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_13	4.3	-0.4	Q3_16	3.7	2.0
Q2_13	3.7	0.3	Q4_16	4.1	1.1
Q3_13	3.4	0.8	Q1_17	3.6	0.5
Q4_13	2.5	1.8	Q2_17	4.0	0.5
Q1_14	2.9	0.0	Q3_17	3.3	1.2
Q2_14	4.7	2.0	Q4_17	3.3	1.0
Q3_14	4.7	0.8	Q1_18	3.7	0.8
Q4_14	2.3	-0.5	Q2_18	3.3	0.3
Q1_15	3.2	0.9	Q3_18	3.3	1.2
Q2_15	2.3	1.0	Q4_18	4.0	1.7
Q3_15	3.0	1.6	Q1_19	3.2	0.1
Q4_15	3.9	0.5			
Q1_16	3.8	0.7			
Q2_16	2.7	0.0			

1/ Growth rates for first quarter 2016 to fourth quarter 2018 have been revised and that of the first quarter of 2019 is a first estimate

Figure 4: GVA growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q1 2013 – Q1 2019.



Definition of terminology used

1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

2. Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices

Gross Value Added at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f. value, i.e. the value at the border of the importing country.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g. deductible value added tax).

3. GDP at market prices

GDP at market prices is equal to the Gross Value Added at basic prices plus taxes (net of subsidies) on products.

4. Final Consumption expenditure

Final Consumption expenditure refers to the expenditure made on goods and services by households and government.

5. Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

GFCF is the net additions to the physical assets of the country in a year. These consist mainly of investment in buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment, all valued at market prices.

6. Exports and Imports of goods and services

Exports and imports of goods are measured on an f.o.b. basis. Insurance and freight, which represent the difference between the c.i.f. and f.o.b. values of imports of goods, are recorded as import of services.

Exports and imports of goods are compiled according to the General Trade System, using the national boundary as the statistical frontier. All goods entering the country are recorded in imports and goods leaving the country in exports.

7. Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)

Export Oriented Enterprises comprise enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by ex - Board of Investment.

8. Change in inventories

Change in inventories includes the value of the physical change in inventories of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods held by producers.

9. Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

FISIM is the value of services not explicitly charged by financial institutions (banks and similar institutions) and is imputed in respect of all loans and deposits irrespective of source of funds. As recommended by the 2008 SNA, it is allocated to users as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services.

Note: Figures in some tables may not add up to the total published due to rounding off.

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
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Contact Persons: Mr. E. Romjon (Temp. Statistician)
Ms. F. Victor (Senior Statistical Officer)
Statistics Mauritius
L.I.C. Centre
Port-Louis
Tel: (230) 208-1800
Fax: (230) 213-0234
Email: cso_qna@govmu.org

Table 1 - Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2015 - Q₁ 2019

(R million)										
	Year		2015				2016			
	(Cumulated 4 quarters)		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	2015	2016								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,928	13,860	2,788	2,669	3,350	4,121	2,950	2,935	3,638	4,337
Sugarcane	3,144	3,324	534	588	762	1,260	575	635	806	1,308
Other	9,784	10,536	2,254	2,081	2,588	2,861	2,376	2,300	2,831	3,029
Mining and quarrying	893	908	173	233	241	246	177	237	239	255
Manufacturing	53,436	53,906	9,972	12,835	14,110	16,519	10,353	12,760	14,362	16,432
Sugar	583	805	102	161	161	159	141	223	222	220
Food (exc sugar)	18,554	19,049	3,500	4,088	4,948	6,018	3,653	4,089	5,146	6,161
Textile	16,700	15,887	2,867	4,397	4,533	4,903	3,024	3,907	4,567	4,389
Other	17,599	18,165	3,503	4,189	4,468	5,439	3,533	4,541	4,428	5,662
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,083	8,427	1,856	1,742	1,669	1,816	2,220	2,005	2,003	2,199
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,442	1,490	372	394	338	338	386	402	357	345
Construction	16,018	16,027	3,948	3,921	4,077	4,072	3,675	3,630	4,396	4,327
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43,738	45,914	9,421	10,849	10,820	12,648	9,894	11,414	11,319	13,288
of which wholesale and retail trade	40,968	43,005	8,914	10,114	10,187	11,753	9,361	10,642	10,652	12,351
Transportation and storage	22,612	24,332	5,605	5,401	5,758	5,848	6,040	5,827	6,207	6,257
Accommodation and food service activities	23,520	26,727	6,511	4,986	4,862	7,161	7,454	5,746	5,483	8,043
Information and communication	15,841	16,387	3,934	3,965	3,894	4,048	4,066	4,116	3,949	4,256
Financial and insurance activities	43,599	46,614	10,527	10,781	10,800	11,490	11,280	11,565	11,544	12,225
Monetary intermediation	24,528	26,489	6,377	6,485	5,735	5,930	6,920	7,031	6,204	6,334
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,545	2,604	607	552	663	722	619	571	680	734
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	11,734	12,461	2,461	2,691	3,143	3,440	2,597	2,859	3,323	3,682
Other	4,792	5,060	1,081	1,054	1,260	1,398	1,144	1,104	1,337	1,475
Real estate activities	21,923	22,813	5,324	5,249	5,660	5,690	5,667	5,454	5,858	5,835
of which Owner occupied dwellings	18,026	18,663	4,355	4,265	4,690	4,716	4,628	4,410	4,826	4,798
Professional, scientific and technical activities	16,776	17,917	4,089	4,212	4,190	4,285	4,368	4,510	4,479	4,560
Administrative and support service activities	10,391	11,118	2,547	2,603	2,595	2,647	2,720	2,786	2,789	2,822
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,419	24,878	4,924	6,002	5,800	5,693	5,512	6,486	6,495	6,385
Education	17,635	18,944	4,342	4,558	4,454	4,282	4,678	4,848	4,803	4,615
Human health and social work activities	15,199	16,501	3,732	3,810	3,893	3,764	4,058	4,109	4,163	4,171
Art , entertainment and recreation	12,369	13,161	2,939	3,207	3,196	3,027	3,142	3,365	3,391	3,263
Other service activities	5,725	5,979	1,321	1,461	1,461	1,482	1,386	1,514	1,524	1,554
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	363,547	385,902	84,323	88,880	91,166	99,177	90,025	93,709	97,000	105,167
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	46,346	48,864	11,300	11,317	10,982	12,747	11,615	12,663	11,007	13,580
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	409,893	434,765	95,623	100,197	102,148	111,924	101,639	106,372	108,007	118,747
Export Oriented Enterprises	20,968	20,125	4,011	5,574	5,800	5,583	4,262	4,952	5,643	5,268

Table 1 - (cont'd) Gross value added by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2015 - Q₁ 2019

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2017				2018 ¹				2019
	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,154	13,401	2,990	3,260	3,671	4,234	2,807	2,818	3,671	4,105	2,727
Sugarcane	2,517	1,897	429	473	610	1,006	325	358	460	754	327
Other	11,637	11,504	2,561	2,787	3,061	3,229	2,481	2,460	3,211	3,351	2,400
Mining and quarrying	960	1,047	191	245	247	278	197	269	275	305	208
Manufacturing	53,965	54,550	10,092	12,971	14,505	16,397	10,227	13,195	14,479	16,649	10,441
Sugar	599	393	105	166	165	163	69	109	108	107	74
Food (exc sugar)	19,233	19,540	3,359	4,103	5,312	6,458	3,436	4,264	5,263	6,577	3,484
Textile	15,633	15,320	2,972	4,108	4,445	4,108	2,902	4,103	4,276	4,039	2,911
Other	18,500	19,297	3,657	4,593	4,582	5,668	3,820	4,720	4,832	5,925	3,973
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,778	7,711	1,770	1,573	1,644	1,790	2,014	1,816	1,856	2,025	2,180
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,550	1,701	387	383	378	403	424	421	415	442	454
Construction	17,377	19,656	3,905	3,975	4,812	4,685	4,457	4,558	5,311	5,330	4,911
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	48,990	52,284	10,548	12,261	12,169	14,012	11,255	13,086	12,986	14,957	11,818
of which wholesale and retail trade	45,844	48,875	9,976	11,431	11,441	12,996	10,635	12,187	12,198	13,856	11,164
Transportation and storage	25,879	27,316	6,464	6,193	6,547	6,674	6,846	6,531	6,901	7,038	7,178
Accommodation and food service activities	28,864	30,650	8,032	6,223	5,860	8,750	8,907	6,828	6,077	8,839	8,810
Information and communication	16,989	17,844	4,218	4,273	4,075	4,423	4,433	4,512	4,287	4,612	4,647
Financial and insurance activities	48,260	49,513	11,973	12,284	11,730	12,274	12,030	12,524	12,238	12,722	12,591
Monetary intermediation	28,463	30,152	7,348	7,640	6,757	6,717	7,760	8,087	7,207	7,098	8,223
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,721	2,799	636	603	734	747	649	618	762	769	684
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	11,767	11,089	2,771	2,866	2,851	3,279	2,390	2,603	2,830	3,266	2,394
Other	5,309	5,474	1,218	1,174	1,387	1,531	1,231	1,216	1,439	1,589	1,289
Real estate activities	23,907	24,962	5,910	5,698	6,143	6,157	6,209	5,979	6,384	6,390	6,447
of which Owner occupied dwellings	19,379	20,086	4,794	4,551	5,012	5,021	4,979	4,746	5,191	5,170	5,146
Professional, scientific and technical activities	19,574	21,243	4,707	4,972	4,907	4,989	5,166	5,408	5,282	5,387	5,476
Administrative and support service activities	12,195	13,300	2,931	3,086	3,072	3,106	3,241	3,367	3,325	3,367	3,448
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	25,361	26,322	5,696	6,685	6,483	6,497	5,684	7,060	6,756	6,822	5,948
Education	19,703	20,528	4,894	5,014	4,988	4,807	5,074	5,210	5,202	5,041	5,154
Human health and social work activities	17,782	18,955	4,353	4,516	4,507	4,405	4,631	4,788	4,775	4,760	4,876
Art , entertainment and recreation	14,301	15,424	3,413	3,668	3,677	3,543	3,715	3,955	3,919	3,835	3,938
Other service activities	6,409	6,867	1,483	1,645	1,643	1,638	1,617	1,754	1,739	1,757	1,703
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	402,998	423,274	93,955	98,924	101,056	109,063	98,933	104,079	105,880	114,383	102,955
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	54,203	58,936	12,796	13,973	11,689	15,745	13,457	16,071	12,441	16,967	14,763
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	457,201	482,211	106,751	112,896	112,745	124,809	112,389	120,151	118,321	131,350	117,718
Export Oriented Enterprises	19,867	19,607	4,158	5,120	5,711	4,878	4,324	5,130	5,449	4,704	4,440

Table 2 - Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2015 - Q₁ 2019

	Annual growth rate		2015				2016			
	2015	2016	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+0.3	+3.7	-7.0	+1.6	+3.2	+0.8	+5.8	+4.5	+3.6	+2.4
Sugarcane	-3.8	+5.2	-3.8	-4.6	-3.5	-3.7	+3.6	+5.3	+5.4	+5.6
Other	+1.6	+3.2	-7.7	+1.8	+3.9	+4.5	+6.3	+4.2	+3.2	+0.6
Mining and quarrying	-3.4	-10.8	-0.7	-2.9	-5.6	-3.5	-2.0	+3.3	+0.9	+1.4
Manufacturing	+0.1	+1.0	+2.6	-2.6	-0.7	+1.5	-1.4	-0.3	+0.9	+1.4
Sugar	-5.1	+0.3	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	-5.1	+6.6	+6.6	+6.6	+6.6
Food (exc sugar)	+3.0	+6.6	+7.2	+2.3	+0.6	+3.1	+1.0	+2.3	+1.1	+1.3
Textile	-2.8	+1.4	-2.0	-7.2	-0.1	-2.0	-3.5	-14.0	+0.8	-6.4
Other	-0.2	-5.8	+2.0	-3.2	-2.6	+3.1	-2.6	+6.0	+1.9	+11.0
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+3.8	+4.2	+4.2	+2.1	+1.7	+6.9	+7.0	+4.0	+3.1	+2.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+3.0	+2.0	+3.4	+4.2	+1.9	+2.6	+1.2	+2.0	+3.8	+1.2
Construction	-4.9	+0.0	-7.5	-7.5	-2.7	-1.8	-7.0	-7.3	+7.8	+6.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+2.8	+3.0	+2.8	+2.5	+3.1	+2.9	+3.1	+3.1	+2.9	+3.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	+2.7	+3.0	+2.8	+2.5	+3.0	+2.6	+3.1	+3.0	+2.8	+3.0
Transportation and storage	+3.4	+3.9	+2.8	+3.8	+2.9	+4.1	+3.7	+4.3	+4.1	+3.7
Accommodation and food service activities	+8.7	+9.2	+9.7	+3.1	+10.1	+10.8	+10.8	+4.5	+7.4	+12.3
Information and communication	+7.0	+5.9	+8.2	+8.7	+5.0	+6.2	+6.4	+5.6	+4.8	+6.8
Financial and insurance activities	+5.3	+5.7	+4.6	+5.0	+5.5	+5.7	+5.8	+5.7	+5.6	+5.6
Monetary intermediation	+5.4	+6.0	+4.2	+5.3	+5.9	+5.7	+6.2	+5.7	+6.0	+5.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.3	+6.5	+6.5	+6.3	+6.6	+5.8	+6.4	+6.6	+6.7	+6.3
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+4.6	+5.2	+4.6	+4.0	+4.5	+5.2	+5.3	+5.5	+4.7	+5.3
Other	+5.8	+5.0	+6.5	+5.2	+5.5	+6.0	+5.0	+5.3	+4.9	+4.6
Real estate activities	+4.2	+4.0	+2.3	+2.4	+1.7	+9.8	+6.2	+3.9	+3.4	+2.8
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+4.0	+3.9	+1.8	+2.0	+1.2	+10.2	+6.3	+3.7	+3.2	+2.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+5.1	+5.7	+4.8	+5.0	+5.2	+5.3	+5.7	+5.6	+5.8	+5.7
Administrative and support service activities	+6.7	+5.9	+6.6	+6.8	+6.6	+6.8	+5.5	+5.8	+6.6	+5.6
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	+1.3	+2.7	+1.6	+3.0	+3.0	-2.4	+3.8	+0.3	+3.6	+3.4
Education	+3.1	+0.8	+3.4	+4.1	+2.8	+2.0	+1.1	+0.4	+1.2	+0.5
Human health and social work activities	+3.7	+2.4	+3.8	+3.5	+4.4	+3.0	+2.4	+2.0	+1.6	+3.7
Art , entertainment and recreation	+4.8	+4.7	+4.7	+4.6	+4.8	+5.1	+4.8	+4.8	+4.9	+4.5
Other service activities	+3.0	+3.1	+2.8	+2.8	+2.8	+3.6	+2.9	+2.9	+3.2	+3.2
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.1	+3.6	+3.2	+2.3	+3.0	+3.9	+3.8	+2.7	+3.7	+4.1
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+6.9	+5.7	+12.1	+1.8	+7.0	+7.1	+5.4	+12.9	+1.6	+3.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.6	+3.8	+4.1	+2.2	+3.5	+4.3	+4.0	+3.8	+3.5	+4.0
Export Oriented Enterprises	-3.1	-5.1	-3.7	-5.6	-0.9	-2.5	-1.9	-11.8	-0.3	-5.6

Table 2 - (cont'd) Gross Value Added-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2015 - Q₁ 2019

	Annual growth rate		2017				2018 ¹				2019
	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.2	-1.3	+3.4	-0.6	-0.4	-1.6	-7.3	-5.3	+1.7	+1.7	+2.6
Sugarcane	-7.9	-9.1	-7.7	-7.9	-7.6	-8.3	-10.7	-10.1	-9.1	-7.9	+0.9
Other	+2.3	+0.4	+6.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.3	-6.7	-4.3	+4.2	+3.9	+2.9
Mining and quarrying	+1.6	+2.1	+2.7	+1.9	+0.8	+1.2	-0.9	+2.9	+3.0	+2.7	+3.2
Manufacturing	+1.5	+0.7	+0.3	+2.2	+1.6	+1.5	+1.3	0.2	-1.2	+2.3	+0.4
Sugar	+2.4	-19.0	+2.4	+2.4	+2.4	+2.4	-19.0	-19.0	-19.0	-19.0	+7.5
Food (exc sugar)	+0.5	+3.4	-3.3	0.0	+1.2	+2.5	+7.7	+4.2	+1.8	+1.8	+2.1
Textile	-0.7	-6.8	+0.8	+6.4	-2.7	-5.4	-9.4	-9.2	-8.6	-0.9	-7.5
Other	+4.5	+4.7	+4.3	+1.3	+6.8	+5.6	+4.3	+5.0	+4.2	+5.1	+2.6
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+3.3	+2.7	+4.9	+3.8	+2.4	+2.0	+4.2	+3.9	+1.4	+1.2	+4.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+2.7	+4.5	+1.9	-0.7	+2.1	+7.5	+5.1	+4.4	+2.0	+6.5	+3.6
Construction	+7.5	+9.5	+5.7	+8.9	+8.7	+6.6	+11.2	+11.1	+6.6	+9.9	+8.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+3.1	+3.6	+3.3	+2.9	+2.6	+3.3	+3.8	+3.4	+3.7	+3.7	+3.6
of which wholesale and retail trade	+2.9	+3.5	+3.2	+2.8	+2.5	+3.2	+3.7	+3.3	+3.6	+3.6	+3.6
Transportation and storage	+3.7	+3.5	+4.1	+3.6	+3.3	+3.9	+3.9	+3.5	+3.3	+3.4	+3.2
Accommodation and food service activities	+4.6	+4.1	+3.4	+9.2	+4.3	+3.1	+4.8	+1.1	+5.7	+4.2	-1.1
Information and communication	+5.5	+5.5	+5.6	+5.6	+5.3	+5.6	+5.8	+5.6	+5.3	+5.3	+5.7
Financial and insurance activities	+5.5	+5.4	+5.3	+5.9	+5.3	+5.6	+5.6	+5.5	+5.1	+5.2	+5.0
Monetary intermediation	+6.0	+5.7	+5.4	+6.4	+5.7	+6.3	+6.0	+5.8	+5.5	+5.4	+5.1
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.5	+6.5	+6.0	+6.5	+6.9	+6.5	+6.7	+6.6	+6.2	+6.3	+5.9
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+4.9	+4.8	+4.8	+5.2	+5.0	+4.8	+5.1	+4.9	+4.3	+4.9	+5.1
Other	+3.8	+4.5	+5.1	+4.5	+3.3	+2.7	+4.5	+4.6	+4.4	+4.5	+4.2
Real estate activities	+3.4	+3.3	+3.3	+2.8	+3.5	+3.4	+3.7	+3.5	+2.6	+3.1	+3.1
of which Owner occupied dwellings	+3.0	+3.1	+3.1	+2.5	+3.3	+3.1	+3.4	+3.4	+2.6	+2.9	+2.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+5.3	+5.1	+5.7	+5.4	+5.2	+5.1	+4.8	+5.2	+5.2	+5.3	+5.0
Administrative and support service activities	+5.8	+5.7	+5.7	+5.8	+5.6	+6.0	+5.6	+5.6	+5.8	+5.7	+5.4
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	+0.6	+1.8	+1.7	+1.8	-1.4	+0.4	-2.2	+3.6	+2.2	+3.0	+2.6
Education	+1.8	+2.4	+2.5	+1.2	+1.6	+2.0	+2.2	+2.2	+2.2	+2.8	+0.3
Human health and social work activities	+4.5	+4.1	+4.1	+6.4	+5.0	+2.6	+4.1	+3.7	+3.5	+5.4	+3.4
Art , entertainment and recreation	+4.7	+4.6	+5.5	+4.7	+4.0	+4.9	+4.1	+4.4	+4.3	+5.4	+4.4
Other service activities	+3.1	+3.5	+3.5	+2.9	+3.4	+3.0	+4.0	+3.1	+3.6	+3.3	+3.5
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.6	+3.6	+3.6	+4.0	+3.3	+3.3	+3.7	+3.3	+3.3	+4.0	+3.2
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.8	+5.0	+4.1	+6.7	+4.4	+7.8	+7.4	+5.3	+3.3	+4.1	+3.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.8	+3.8	+3.7	+4.4	+3.5	+3.8	+4.1	+3.6	+3.3	+4.1	+3.3
Export Oriented Enterprises	+0.3	-4.5	-3.3	+3.7	+1.8	-2.0	+0.2	-3.0	-10.0	-2.7	-4.2

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q₁ 2015 - Q₁ 2019

(R million)

	Year (Cumulated 4 quarters)		2015				2016			
	2015	2016	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	367,417	386,956	85,171	89,270	93,078	99,898	89,552	93,906	97,247	106,251
Households	306,206	319,809	70,717	73,493	77,790	84,206	73,741	76,363	80,689	89,017
General Government	61,211	67,147	14,454	15,777	15,287	15,693	15,812	17,543	16,559	17,234
Gross fixed capital formation	71,155	74,990	17,518	17,769	17,724	18,144	18,477	17,667	19,769	19,077
A. Building & construction work	45,717	46,408	11,146	11,350	11,542	11,680	10,745	10,621	12,602	12,440
Residential building	21,925	24,859	5,450	5,415	5,613	5,447	5,857	5,600	6,939	6,463
Non residential building	10,726	9,872	2,683	2,740	2,703	2,599	2,124	2,191	2,742	2,815
Other construction work	13,067	11,677	3,013	3,195	3,225	3,634	2,764	2,830	2,921	3,162
B. Machinery & equipment	25,438	28,582	6,372	6,420	6,182	6,464	7,732	7,046	7,167	6,637
Passenger car	3,780	4,326	889	999	961	932	1,030	1,063	1,023	1,210
Other transport equipment	2,216	4,531	633	546	472	565	1,137	1,043	1,494	857
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	2,216	3,033	633	546	472	565	668	906	869	590
Other machinery and equipment	19,442	19,725	4,850	4,875	4,750	4,967	5,565	4,940	4,650	4,570
Change in inventories	2,999	2,837	486	1,683	260	571	1,440	475	981	-59
Exports of goods and services	196,184	192,385	47,683	48,922	48,148	51,432	49,323	45,631	46,235	51,196
Goods (f.o.b)	93,290	84,456	22,410	24,825	23,706	22,349	20,965	21,276	21,111	21,104
Services	102,894	107,929	25,273	24,097	24,442	29,083	28,358	24,355	25,124	30,092
Less Imports of goods and services	234,243	233,622	54,370	58,045	59,326	62,502	54,169	56,455	59,741	63,257
Goods (f.o.b)	158,688	156,650	36,694	40,546	39,550	41,898	35,310	38,063	39,645	43,632
Services	75,555	76,972	17,676	17,499	19,776	20,604	18,859	18,392	20,096	19,625
Statistical Discrepancies	9,504	11,219	-864	598	2,265	4,382	-2,985	5,149	3,517	5,538
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	409,893	434,765	95,623	100,197	102,148	111,924	101,639	106,372	108,007	118,747

Table 3 (cont'd) - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current market prices, Q₁ 2015 - Q₁ 2019

	(R million)										
	Annual growth rate		2017				2018 ¹				2019
	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ²
Final consumption expenditure	411,463	438,687	94,929	100,296	103,959	112,279	101,167	106,924	110,711	119,885	106,245
Households	342,146	364,972	78,352	81,944	87,076	94,775	83,579	87,228	92,886	101,280	88,014
General Government	69,317	73,714	16,578	18,352	16,883	17,505	17,588	19,696	17,826	18,605	18,231
Gross fixed capital formation	79,499	90,242	18,735	19,380	21,231	20,154	19,670	22,250	23,939	24,383	21,621
A. Building & construction work	49,977	56,900	11,415	11,537	13,672	13,354	12,972	13,312	15,340	15,276	14,327
Residential building	24,828	24,517	5,852	5,706	6,680	6,590	5,866	5,743	6,618	6,290	6,677
Non residential building	12,688	13,698	2,531	2,668	3,853	3,637	3,062	3,239	3,473	3,924	3,321
Other construction work	12,461	18,686	3,032	3,163	3,139	3,127	4,045	4,331	5,250	5,062	4,330
B. Machinery & equipment	29,522	33,342	7,320	7,843	7,559	6,800	6,699	8,938	8,599	9,107	7,294
Passenger car	4,822	5,352	1,153	1,259	1,350	1,060	1,093	1,313	1,534	1,412	1,155
Other transport equipment	3,857	3,344	704	1,308	1,105	740	708	816	898	922	879
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>2,957</i>	<i>3,319</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>758</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>922</i>	<i>865</i>
Other machinery and equipment	20,843	24,646	5,463	5,276	5,104	5,000	4,898	6,809	6,167	6,773	5,260
Change in inventories	4,055	1,950	1,125	225	1,319	1,386	-270	952	784	484	-300
Exports of goods and services	194,089	196,232	48,025	47,301	47,515	51,249	48,293	47,541	46,829	53,569	47,327
Goods (f.o.b)	80,680	80,570	19,821	20,334	20,513	20,012	18,100	20,238	20,937	21,295	19,360
Services	113,409	115,663	28,204	26,967	27,002	31,237	30,193	27,303	25,893	32,274	27,967
Less Imports of goods and services	252,110	261,492	58,806	61,591	61,796	69,916	56,741	64,581	67,012	73,158	63,532
Goods (f.o.b)	171,824	183,112	39,175	42,045	41,108	49,496	37,366	45,786	48,191	51,769	43,732
Services	80,286	78,380	19,631	19,546	20,688	20,420	19,375	18,795	18,821	21,389	19,800
Statistical discrepancies	20,204	16,592	2,743	7,286	518	9,657	270	7,065	3,069	6,188	6,357
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	457,201	482,211	106,751	112,896	112,745	124,809	112,389	120,151	118,321	131,350	117,718

Table 4 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices- Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2015 - Q₁ 2019

	Annual growth rate		2015				2016			
	2015	2016	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Final consumption expenditure	+3.0	+2.9	+2.7	+3.4	+3.5	+2.3	+2.6	+3.2	+2.7	+3.2
Households	+2.9	+3.0	+2.5	+2.9	+3.2	+3.0	+2.6	+2.8	+2.9	+3.4
General Government	+3.1	+2.9	+3.8	+5.7	+4.8	-1.6	+2.4	+5.1	+1.5	+2.3
Gross fixed capital formation	-5.4	+3.7	-0.8	-2.1	-2.9	-14.4	+3.5	-2.3	+9.8	+3.8
A. Building & construction work	-4.1	+1.5	-6.2	-4.0	-3.7	-2.5	-3.8	-6.3	+9.3	+6.4
Residential building	+0.4	+13.3	-2.4	+11.8	-1.3	-4.7	+7.3	+3.5	+23.7	+18.6
Non residential building	-17.8	-8.0	-9.0	-22.7	-17.7	-20.7	-21.0	-20.0	+1.5	+8.2
Other construction work	+2.2	-10.7	-10.2	-6.9	+7.2	+21.7	-8.5	-11.3	-9.3	-13.1
B. Machinery & equipment	-7.8	+7.7	+10.1	+1.4	-1.5	-30.3	+16.1	+4.7	+10.7	-1.0
Passenger car	+1.1	+11.1	+5.9	+6.4	+4.3	-9.6	+12.3	+2.9	+2.9	+26.4
Other transport equipment	-53.8	+98.5	+7.2	-21.3	-31.7	-80.0	+75.0	+86.2	+208.7	+48.0
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-18.7	+32.9	+6.6	-21.7	-32.1	-24.4	+2.9	+61.7	+79.7	+1.9
Other machinery and equipment	+2.0	-3.4	+11.3	+3.7	+1.7	-7.5	+9.1	-3.7	-7.0	-12.6
Exports of goods and services	+1.8	-3.6	+13.4	+0.0	-2.5	-2.5	-2.6	-8.9	-4.4	+1.6
Goods (f.o.b)	-2.7	-10.5	+15.2	-0.4	-8.4	-13.5	-11.5	-14.5	-11.0	-4.5
Services	+6.3	+2.9	+11.7	+0.5	+4.4	+8.5	+5.5	-3.1	+2.2	+6.5
Less Imports of goods and services	+8.5	+2.8	+15.8	+12.1	+8.0	+0.7	+10.4	+0.7	+3.7	-2.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+8.4	+4.0	+18.8	+12.9	+5.8	-0.2	+12.6	+1.0	+3.9	-0.5
Services	+8.8	-0.4	+8.9	+9.6	+14.2	+3.3	+3.9	-1.4	+2.9	-6.6

Table 4 (cont'd) - Expenditure on GDP at market prices - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁2015 - Q₁2019

	Annual growth rate		2017				2018 ¹				2019
	2017	2018	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+2.9	+3.5	+3.4	+3.0	+2.7	+2.8	+3.4	+3.7	+3.4	+3.4	+3.2
Households	+3.2	+3.3	+3.4	+3.2	+3.1	+3.2	+3.4	+3.3	+3.3	+3.3	+3.3
General Government	+1.6	+4.2	+3.3	+2.1	+0.5	+0.4	+3.6	+5.6	+3.5	+4.0	+2.5
Gross fixed capital formation	+4.7	+10.9	+0.1	+8.1	+6.4	+3.8	+2.6	+12.4	+9.9	+18.6	+8.3
A. Building & construction work	+6.8	+10.3	+5.7	+7.9	+7.8	+5.8	+10.3	+11.5	+8.3	+11.4	+9.2
Residential building	-1.0	-4.3	-0.6	+1.2	-4.3	+0.5	-2.7	-2.8	-4.4	-7.0	+12.6
Non residential building	+27.5	+4.6	+18.6	+20.9	+39.7	+27.3	+17.4	+17.3	-13.1	+5.1	+7.3
Other construction work	+5.8	+45.3	+9.1	+11.0	+6.8	-2.6	+29.5	+32.3	+61.4	+57.7	+5.8
B. Machinery & equipment	+1.0	+12.1	-8.1	+8.2	+4.2	+0.5	-9.3	+13.5	+13.0	+33.0	+6.4
Passenger car	+8.2	+7.8	+9.1	+15.7	+29.4	-15.5	-9.3	+0.5	+9.9	+29.7	+6.2
Other transport equipment	-17.4	-15.8	-39.7	+21.9	-28.0	-15.9	-2.8	-39.5	-21.3	+20.5	+21.9
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-5.3	+9.0	+2.1	-18.9	-15.8	+21.4	-2.3	+1.4	+15.6	+21.0	+20.0
Other machinery and equipment	+3.6	+18.2	-4.6	+3.8	+8.9	+8.5	-10.1	+29.3	+21.1	+35.8	+4.2
Exports of goods and services	-1.0	+2.3	+0.4	+2.7	-3.4	-3.6	-1.5	-1.1	+2.9	+8.5	-3.1
Goods (f.o.b)	-5.2	+0.7	-2.2	-4.9	-7.8	-5.7	-10.0	-2.1	+6.3	+9.2	+5.1
Services	+2.3	+3.4	+2.4	+9.5	+0.5	-2.1	+4.7	-0.2	+0.2	+8.0	-8.3
Less Imports of goods and services	+2.6	+0.0	-5.2	+6.6	-0.3	+9.0	-3.4	-1.7	+1.9	+3.4	+10.1
Goods (f.o.b)	+2.1	+1.4	-5.7	+5.5	-1.4	+9.6	-5.1	+0.4	+7.4	+2.4	+11.7
Services	+3.8	-3.1	-2.7	+11.1	+2.7	+5.3	+1.2	-7.6	-12.5	+6.5	+6.2

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

ANNEX

Concepts, data sources and methods for compiling quarterly GDP estimates

1. Concepts and definitions

The quarterly estimates have been compiled according to guidelines provided in the IMF manual entitled “Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data sources and Compilation”, which is itself based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the United Nations and are therefore consistent with annual estimates of the National Accounts.

2. Sources of data

The objective of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) is to provide the best indication of quarterly movements. Indicators for QNA have therefore been chosen according to their ability to capture the movements in the performance of the various sectors.

The main sources of data for compiling QNA estimates include quarterly production accounts of various organisations, quarterly surveys on income and expenditure among enterprises considered as drivers in specific sectors, quarterly quantity produced, quarterly expenditure of Government from the Accountant General Department, quarterly data from administrative sources such as building permits from local government, foreign trade data from the Customs Department, turnover data from the VAT systems, tourism receipts from the Bank of Mauritius, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

3. Methods used

When data on both output and input are available, the quarterly value added estimates are computed as the difference between the output and the intermediate consumption (inputs consumed in the process). When the quarterly output only is readily available or is compiled on the basis of quarterly data on quantity produced, the value added is computed using the production structure of the industry obtained at the latest Census of Economic Activities or from the latest annual production accounts available. When indicators on quarterly volume produced and price only are available, these are applied to the last quarterly value added figures to have the estimates for the quarter under review.

Constant price estimates exclude price effects of prices and therefore provide real growths. The constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method for sectors where information on both inputs and outputs is available. In practice such data are difficult to obtain, hence ‘proxy indicators’ of volume changes are used if available, otherwise value series are deflated by an appropriate price index.

As recommended in the Quarterly National Accounts Manual, the Annual Overlap Technique has been used to derive constant quarterly estimates, instead of the traditional fixed-base year constant price estimates. This technique entails compiling estimates for each quarter at the weighted annual average prices of the previous year. The volume data of QNA are then chain-linked to obtain the constant price series.

4. Seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP

Value added by sector and total GDP have been seasonally adjusted and are published on the web site of the office. The methodology adopted in the seasonal adjustment exercise is briefly given below. Seasonally adjusted time series has historically been a common practice in analyzing business cycles. Currently this is widely used by a majority of statistical offices, central banks and policy analysts to describe and understand the most recent economic developments.

4.1 Procedures for seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP

QNA data are subject to seasonal variations which are recurrent within a year pattern. For example, activities of “Wholesale and retail trade” are usually lowest in the first quarters, but highest in the fourth quarters in line with the high demand for consumption goods at the end of the year; activities of “Hotels and restaurants” are highest in the first and last quarters in line with high tourist arrivals during these quarters. For meaningful comparison of quarter to quarter growth, particularly for identifying turning points, the seasonal component must be removed from the data.

The procedures for carrying out the seasonal adjustment exercise are as follows:

- (i) The software, Demetra, developed by Eurostat and which includes the X-12 program has been used.
- (ii) Forward adjustment, instead of concurrent adjustment, has been used for quarterly series up to the most recently completed year, that is seasonal factors for the four quarters ahead are estimated using the X-12 procedure. When a new data point becomes available, the seasonally adjusted value of the new data point is obtained by dividing it by the appropriate forward factor if model is multiplicative or subtracting from it the appropriate forward factor if the underlying model is additive.
- (iii) The seasonal adjustment exercise has been reworked using data estimated up to second quarter of 2017. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates have been revised.
- (iv) Direct adjustment of the aggregate GVA has been used to obtain seasonally adjusted GVA.
- (v) Adjustments have been made so that the sums of quarterly seasonally adjusted data are equal to the original yearly totals.

It should be noted that different seasonal adjustment methods, no matter how carefully they have been implemented, do not always yield identical results if applied to the same time series. In addition, even if the same seasonal adjustment method is applied, there may be substantial revisions, particular towards the end of the time series, when new data are included in the calculation and taking account of possible shifts in the seasonal movements. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data remain provisional for longer than unadjusted figures, which are also subject to revisions.

5. Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP

The table below gives the data sources and methods used for the estimation of quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices by both the production and expenditure approaches.

Production approach

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Survey of sugar factories for the quarterly cost structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the CPI for inputs - Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator.
Tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on quarterly production and prices. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of the Producer Price Index. - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.
Food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly quantities of food crops from Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI). - Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output is based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics. An estimate is worked out for locally sold flowers, based on number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output is based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a weighted price index based on retail prices of relevant inputs for IC.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly production of some fruits from FAREL. - Quarterly production of other fruits based on CA 2014, supplemented with data from other sources. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using component of PPI-A
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production of poultry from survey among main breeders. - Monthly quantity of livestock slaughtered from the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) adjusted for illegal slaughtering. - Retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price derived from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using component of PPI-A.
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items) Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles).
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly quantities of fish caught from the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) Retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities of fish caught and producers' price derived from retail prices adjusted for trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
B. Mining & Quarrying			
Mining & Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added derived using data collected from quarterly surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using appropriate component of CPI.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly data obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using component of PPI-M.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
C. Manufacturing			
Sugar Milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Final annual production accounts. - Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts; Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of sugar milling activities furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar. The estimate is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using PPI-A for output and a weighted price index based on relevant components of the CPI for inputs. - Preliminary quarterly changes are based on the annual price deflator
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly survey of establishments - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys - Quarterly turnover from VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).
Non – EOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics - Quarterly turnover from the VAT systems, - Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department - Quarterly survey of establishments - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and latest annual technical ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index by industry from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)
D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and air conditioning supply			
Electricity, gas and steam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity sold (All sales by CEB).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year. 	
E. Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Sewerage and waste management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by appropriate component of consumer price index.
F. Construction			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils - Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Accountant General Department - Maintenance expenditure by Government based on quarterly output of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure from Accountant General Department - Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey - Estimates of private projects through surveys - Administrative sources, eg. Economic Development Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
- G. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles			
Wholesale & Retail Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly imports from Trade statistics - Local production from Agriculture statistics and Industrial statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For imported goods, gross output based on trade margins computed from quarterly imports. - For local production, gross output based on trends of production of food crops and production of the non-EOE sector (local consumption). - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant IPI components. - Local component – Deflation by overall CPI
Repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imports of spare parts. - Quarterly VAT data - Road transport statistics (number of vehicles registered and number of accidents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts, changes in number of vehicles registered and number of accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by overall CPI.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
H. Transport and Storage			
Land Transport			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of bus companies and bus fleet from National Transport Authority (NTA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using bus fare for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NTA - Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for output and inputs.
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly licences of lorries from the National Transport Authority - Lorry charges based on CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly licences of lorries. - Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2013 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for output and inputs.
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output. - Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2013 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on number of passengers.
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC). - Quarterly indicators such as tourist arrivals and number of Mauritian travelling abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available. - For other related activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods: Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - Passengers: Volume based on quarterly indicators.
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from the quarterly data obtained from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in quarterly export of sugar and relevant components deflated by overall CPI

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
I. Accommodation and food service activities			
Accommodation and food services activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly tourist arrivals from Tourism statistics - Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius - Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of Inbound Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross output based on quarterly estimates of expenditure on food and accommodation derived from quarterly tourist earnings and pattern of expenditure of tourists. - Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from latest available annual production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on number of tourist arrivals for 'Accommodation'. - Food service activities deflated by CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants.
J. Information and communication			
Telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.
Activities related to information and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by overall consumer price index.
K. Financial and insurance activities			
Financial and insurance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly surveys of banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Bank: Deflation using a wage rate index. - Banks and similar institutions: Deflation using changes in "FISIM rate" and inflation rate. - Insurance: Volume based on changes in the number of life and non-life insurance policies. - Financial leasing and other credit granting institutions: Price indicator in line with deflator of commercial banks. - Other financial institutions: Deflation using changes in exchange rates and local inflation rate.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
L. Real Estate activities			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of housing units (HU) from Housing Census - Interest on housing loans from the Bank of Mauritius. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added is compiled annually according to the User Cost Method based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an operating surplus calculated on interest rate on housing loans, • taxes paid on dwellings and • consumption of fixed capital (depreciation of the building). - The annual figure is then quarterlised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on net stock of residential buildings.
Real estate activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of building permits of non-residential buildings - Quarterly data from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sector includes agencies involved in the sale of property and an imputed rent of owner occupied non-residential buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department - Trends in related sectors - Indirect indicators such as cases lodged in court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sector covers the units which offer their services to different activities both onshore and offshore including own account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries , surveyors etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
N. Administrative and support service activities			
Administrative and support service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department - Trends in related sectors - Indirect indicators such as tourist arrivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centers and other business support activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
O. Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security			
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimates are made at cost, that is, Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles). - Goods and services are deflated using quarterly Consumer Price Index.
P. Education services			
Education Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditures related to education (preprimary, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) incurred by the different levels of the General Government (mainly BCG and EBUs) are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of education in the public sector. - Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education - Enrolment from private schools and Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD) - Percentage change in fees charged for private tuition estimated from the sub-index for "Education" obtained from the CPI Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate are made at cost, that is, - Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital - Private schools and MITD: annual output is divided by 4. - Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November and quarterlised accordingly). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles). - Goods and services are deflated by using quarterly CPI. - Volume based on enrolment statistics. - Deflation by CPI component

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Q. Human health and social work activities			
Health and Social Work activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure related to Health and Social Work incurred by the different levels of the General Government (mainly BCG and EBUs) are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of Health and Social Work in the public sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimate are made at cost, that is, - Gross output = Value added (VA) + purchase of goods and services (IC) - Value added = Compensation of employees + consumption of fixed capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation. - Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles). - Goods and services are deflated using quarterly Consumer Price Index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production accounts of clinics. - Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health. - No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health. - Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual value added for private health services is computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on private practitioners. The estimates are quarterlised using quarterly data on admissions to clinics and hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI component.
R. Art, entertainment and recreation			
Art, entertainment and recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department - Quarterly data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes gambling, sports, amusement and recreational activities - Quarterly gross output derived from VAT systems. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
S. Other service activities			
Other service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly turnover from the VAT department - Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages. - Tourist arrivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes activities of membership organizations, units engaged in repair of computers and household goods and other personal service activities - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. - For companies not registered at the VAT: annual estimates are quarterlised using indirect indicators such as quarterly number of births, deaths, marriages, and tourist arrivals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
T. Activities of households as employers, etc			
Private households with employed persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS). - Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual estimate, based on the number of persons employed and average wage, is divided by 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of every year.

Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP
Expenditure approach

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Final Consumption Expenditure - Household (HH)	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
Final Consumption Expenditure – General Government	<p>Final Consumption Expenditure for the General Government is equal to Gross Output (Compensation of Employees + Consumption of Fixed Capital + value of goods and services purchased) <u>less</u> sales of goods and services <u>plus</u> expenditure on social benefits in kind <u>plus</u> output of the Central Bank.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Budgetary Central Government is available from the Accountant General Department.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Rodrigues is available from the RRA's finance department.</p> <p>Quarterly data for Extra Budgetary Units and Local Government are estimated.</p>	<p>- Compensation of Employees is deflated using the annual wage rate index based on salary compensation.</p> <p>- Consumption of Fixed Capital is deflated using the quarterly Construction Price Index (for Construction items), Vehicle Price Index (for vehicles) and a combination of PPI and IPI (for machinery and equipment excluding vehicles)</p> <p>- Value of goods and services is deflated using quarterly Consumer Price Index.</p>

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Building and Construction

Residential Building	Quarterly investment in residential buildings based on quarterly data on floor area from building permits (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, together with quarterly data from National Housing Development Company (NHDC) and other sources, and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued. The cost per unit of floor area has been revised in 2009 based on the last revision in the Construction Price Index.	- Deflation by quarterly construction price index.
Non-Residential Building and Other Construction Work	Quarterly investment in non-residential buildings and other construction work based on quarterly building permits for non-residential buildings (lag by one quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, work in progress of large projects and quarterly data on Government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department and MOFED (PSIP).	

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Machinery and Equipment		
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd and the Accountant General Department	- Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine Vessel	Based on information provided by MOFED (PSIP) and from administrative sources	
Transport Equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by National Transport Authority (NTA) classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	- Deflation by a vehicle price index.
Other Machinery and Equipment.	<p>Estimates are mostly based on quarterly Trade Statistics given that most of the machinery and equipment are imported. The imported machinery and equipment goods are brought to purchasers' prices by adding all duties and taxes, landing cost, transport cost and margins. Duties and taxes are available from Customs Department, landing cost from Mauritius Ports Authority while rates of transport and margin are based on the results of the 2013 CEA. Annual installation cost obtained through surveys is quarterlised according to the quarterly trend of concerned machinery.</p> <p>Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.</p>	- A weighted deflator based on separate deflators for “locally produced goods” and “imported goods”. For the “locally produced goods” PPI components are used whilst for “imported goods” IPI components for “Machinery and equipment” excluding transport equipment are used to construct the deflators.
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	<p>Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM) adjusted for import and export of FISIM. For import and export of goods, import and export price indices are used as deflators. For export of services, each component is deflated with concerned output deflators.</p> <p>For import of services, a combined index is compiled based on exchange rate and inflation of trading countries.</p>	- Deflation using respective quarterly price indices.
Allocation of FISIM by sector	The quarterly figure of FISIM calculated from data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rates is distributed by sector following recommendation in the System of National Accounts (SNA).	- Deflated by an overall FISIM deflator